CASE NO	1589
ATTACHMENT NO	9
EXHIBIT	
TAB (DESCRIPTION)	

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We asked him about the missing girl, and he told us he wished to help us clear up the situation there and then.

He gave us his story concerning what he knew about the incident.

Q And at that time did he offer -- By he,
I mean the defendant, Jerome Hendricks.

Did he offer any information about his whereabouts on the date the girl had been reported missing?

MS. PLACEK: Objection to the relevancy, as to the motion to quash here.

THE COURT: What is the relevancy?

MS. MALLO: Well, Judge, I was inquiring of the defendant as to alibis.

I'm inquiring of the detective as to alibis the defendant gave to the detectives, and what the course of the investigation took after that time.

THE COURT: How is that relevant?

You know, what's raised here is the question of the violation of the defendant's 4th and 14th Amendment Rights, not 5th and 6th.

MS. MALLO: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: I don't understand how that's relevant.

MR. RONKOWSKI: According to the State's theory of the case --

If I can interrupt -- and according to the police reports, the defendant wasn't arrested until the next day.

The defendant's statements to the police prior to his arrest is admissible to show probable cause.

It's also admissible to show why this detective interviewed people and was not able to verify what the defendant was claiming.

MS. PLACEK: Well, besides -- excuse me -- the State's Attorney testifying as to that at this matter, Judge, the suggestion --

First of all if we are going to go into what the detective is going to testify, I would ask that he be removed from the room during this argument.

But I would suggest that the relevancy, even though what they have stated, is an incorrect relevancy as to the points set out in the motion,

Judge.

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As the Court correctly pointed out, we are not dealing with what this information supposedly at 11:00 o'clock in the morning showed.

I believe that what the State has to show is when the actual arrest took place, and what was the probable cause arising to it; not whether or not the defendant gave any kind of exculpatory statements at that time, Judge.

THE COURT: Exculpatory or inculpatory statements, it does not appear to me to be relevant to the motion at this point.

And let me suggest to you, Mr.

Ronkowski, that the evidence that I have heard, it appears to me that one of two things is the end result of the situation: either the defendant was or was not in the police station pursuant to a valid arrest or a Constitutionally valid arrest, or he was not.

If he was, then all that flowed from his legally Constitutional arrest is admissible against him.

It is uncontested insofar as the 5th Amendment is concerned, that is Miranda, and

whether or not he made the statements. The only issue is whether or not he was there legally.

And we have him there about 8:30 or shortly thereafter.

What happened later on, I don't see how it is relevant.

MR. RONKOWSKI: If the defendant is there with his consent, voluntarily, due to sources outside the police power, as has been testified to as far --

THE COURT: And he makes a statement, that statement is admissible against him.

So again I am concerned with the Constitutionality of his presence in the police station. And that's what I think the Defense is raising here.

And you know, if we can center in on that as opposed to what the defendant said -- I'm not concerned with what he said, whether it inculpated him or not or exculpated him, or gave the police probable cause for the subsequent arrest of him.

The question is, was he validly there?

Do you concur with me? You look like if

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you disagree. 1 MR. RONKOWSKI: That's one of the issues. 2 THE COURT: That's the only issue. MR. RONKOWSKI: No, it isn't. And we are entitled to make our own 5 record. 6 THE COURT: Please tell me what the other 7 8 issue is. MR. RONKOWSKI: Okay. I will repeat myself. 9 The defendant is down there consentually 10 because this crowd outside of his house is 1 1 accusing him of the crime. 12 While he is down there, he makes various 1 3 statements to the police, some of which are not 14 15 true. Furthermore, he makes various admissions 16 1 7 to the police. At a point, according to the police 18 report and the State's theory of the case, he 19 20 admits to having sex with a girl who is 12 years old. 2 1 THE COURT: What does that mean? 22

MR. RONKOWSKI: He is no longer free to go.

At that point the police have probable

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cause to arrest him. And the police at that point do not let him go.

MS. PLACEK: Well, Judge --

THE COURT: The defendant is not in any way, as I understand this motion, raising any question as to the development of probable cause while he is in the police station.

They are saying, as I understand it. that his initial presence in the police station was unconstitutional, and therefore everything that flowed from it is void.

And on the converse of that, if he was not, they don't make any challenge to what flowed from it.

So again, what happened, what he said, is totally irrelevant.

MR. RONKOWSKI: The defendant is claiming that he is down at the police station, number one, he is claiming through his testimony that he was arrested and not voluntarily down there.

Second of all, they are not conceding the existence of probable cause at the time that the defendant called the police, and it was the defendant that called the police.

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If they concede probable cause at that
point, that's something else.

MS. PLACEK: Well, we are not.

THE COURT: What difference, Mr. Ronkowski,
whether they conceded or not.

Either the police arrested him validly, which I will determine --

MR. RONKOWSKI: Right.

THE COURT: (Continuing) -- and if they arrested him validly and took him into the police station, everything that flowed is fine.

If he went there consentually, and had conversations with the police officers, and which helped them to develop probable cause, that's fine.

Again, the whole issue here is how did -- under what circumstances did he arrive in that police station. That's all.

The objection is sustained.

MS. PLACEK: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Put another question.

MS. MALLO: Yes, sir.

Q Detective, during the course of your conversation with Jerome Hendricks, did he ever

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MS. PLACEK: Objection.

THE COURT: Objection sustained.

MS. MALLO: Judge, if I may have one minute?

MR. RONKOWSKI: Your Honor, we are either going to ask to proceed by an offer of proof with this witness, or we will ask to bifurcate the proceedings and make a separate factual finding.

THE COURT: When you complete this witness' testimony, I will allow you to make an offer of proof for the record, Mr. Ronkowski. You have a right to do that.

In the event this becomes necessary by either side, the record ought to be complete.

I again say to you, as I understand the motion and a clear reading of the motion and the colloquy that has gone on here in court, unobjected to, in any way challenged by the Defense, makes it even more clear to me that the issue that we are dealing with is the defendant's initial arrival in the police station, and whether, at that point, he was Constitutionally in the police station, either having been arrested, Constitutionally, or having arrived there

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consentually and voluntarily.

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Either of those two positions would make him Constitutionally in the police station.

And thus, everything that occurred would be perfectly admissible against him.

The converse, if he is not there pursuant to the 4th Amendment, that is, the police illegally arrested him, and he did not arrive there consentually, then everything that flowed from it is void.

And it could not -- nothing that he said or did could attenuate back and validate the arrest, unless you intend to show that somehow he was --

MR. RONKOWSKI: If your Honor would be willing to bifurcate the proceeding, we would be ready to rest in a few minutes.

MS. PLACEK: I don't understand what you mean.

THE COURT: I don't know what you mean by bifurcate.

Tell me what you mean. I don't understand.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Well, it's the State's position that the police had probable cause to

arrest the defendant from the get-go.

THE COURT: Fine.

MR. RONKOWSKI: The police did not, in fact, arrest the defendant until the next day after he admitted to part of the crime.

MS. PLACEK: Well, then, Judge, I would ask to amend, if that's their position, that they had probable cause at the time they came to the house, that they should have got a warrant, if they're holding him in custody at the police station.

THE COURT: In either event, I don't see how bifurcation has anything to do with it.

You may be right, and it may be that the Court will determine that there was probable cause.

MR. RONKOWSKI: The reason why bifurcation would be one way of doing this is that the State also is entitled to go by the fact -- And I'm not accepting the defendant's theory of the case; I'm accepting the theory or postulating the theory he wasn't under arrest.

Consequently, the extra information could be used for probable cause.

What happens if the State, your Honor,

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intentionally misjudged the strength of their case, and we were one iota short of probable cause, when the defendant called the police station up?

That's why I'm trying to make a record.

THE COURT: Mr. Ronkowski, maybe I'm not making myself clear to you.

But the Defense is not going to raise the question of a subsequent arrest of the defendant in the police station.

They are going to contend, and have contended all along, that his arrival was unconstitutional.

Now, they are not at all suggesting that after he arrived, and after they had conversations with him, that the police did not even then have probable cause to arrest him the following morning.

That's not their position.

Their position is that because they talked to him and learned some things and had some statements, all of that is unconstitutional and impermissible. So you don't have to worry about the next day's arrest.

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Nobody's going to challenge it.

 $\label{eq:mr.Ronkowski:} \mbox{$\mbox{$M$R.$ RONKOWSKI:}$ $I$ think $I$ understand the Court's position.}$ 

THE COURT: Good.

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I have tried to make it as clear as I understand it.

You know, I have problems with the language sometimes, Mr. Ronkowski, but that's the best I can say it, to my mind. And perhaps I am incorrect.

But to my mind it's very clear what they're saying.

And I understand it, and I would like to discuss it with you further to help you understand it, but I don't know if I can. You may not be able to do that.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Well, I know whatever happens one side or the other will be taking an appeal, and I want to make sure the Appellate Court is aware of all the viable theories, whether we are prosecuting the appeal or defending the appeal.

THE COURT: I understand.

And I'm going to give you an opportunity

to make an offer of proof when you finish the examination of this witness.

Put another question.

MS. MALLO: Judge, if I may have one minute?

Your Honor, I have no further questions of Detective Baker.

MS. PLACEK: May I inquire, Judge, very briefly?

THE COURT: You may.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

ВΥ

## MS. PLACEK:

Q Detective Baker, I noticed when you walked in the courtroom you were reading something similar to the file that I am holding in my hand; correct?

For the purpose of the record, the witness held up the file.

Would I be correct in assuming that those are, in fact, the police reports generated by this case?

THE WITNESS: A copy of some of them.

Q A copy of some of them.

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would it be correct in saying that you read those police reports in order to refresh your memory?

A Yes, it would.

Q Would it be correct in saying quite frankly as you sit there now you have no additions or corrections as to any of the police reports that, in fact, you have read?

A Correct.

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Am I correct -- and please feel free to correct me if I am wrong -- that in order to take a police report correctly, you put down all relevant and all important things?

A Correct.

Q And something like a mob of 30 or 40 people in front of a house of a suspect is an important thing; correct?

A Depends on who the mobis after.

Q Well, if they are after the defendant, or the supposed suspect, or the reason that you are there; correct?

A Correct.

Q And as a matter of fact, isn't it true

and correct that in none of the Chicago Police

Department's reports generated off of this case,

there is no mention of any mob in front of the

house?

A Correct.

Q As a matter of fact, you yourself wrote a report in this matter; correct?

A Yes.

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Q And you don't mention any 30, 40 -- you don't even mention any disturbance in front of the defendant's house; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q It's not only correct, but you don't even mention this incident about somebody holding up a stick and trying to hit the defendant: correct?

A Correct.

Q As a matter of fact, let me ask you,
Detective, when was the first time that you heard
anyone say that they were the one who held on to
the stick and tried to hit the defendant as he
left that house?

A I didn't --

MR. RONKOWSKI: Objection.

MS. PLACEK: Q If you heard it at all.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Irrelevant, what he heard.

He saw it.

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MS. PLACEK: Judge, I'm asking, heard saying that he did it.

THE COURT: Objection overruled.

MS. PLACEK: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: A I saw someone in the crowd raise a stick.

I don't need to hear somebody say anything; I saw it.

MS. PLACEK: Motion to strike, Judge, as not responsive.

THE COURT: The motion is sustained. Stricken.

MS. PLACEK: Thank you.

Q Officer, when was the first time you heard anyone admit that they were the person who raised that stick and tried to hit that defendant?

THE WITNESS: A I don't think I have heard anyone admit to that.

Q By the way, do you know a gentleman, a civilian, supposed witness in this case, by the name of James Hill?

1 A I know there is a witness, James Hill, 2 to this case, yes. 3 And would it be correct that you and Mr. 4 Hill and your other brother-police officers were 5 sort of kept or sequestered or held in a 6 conference room back of this courtroom prior to 7 this hearing? 8 Correct. 9 And would it be correct that Assistant 1.0 State's Attorney Ronkowski, in the course of his 1 1 job, asked each of you what happened and what did 1 2 you say, in preparation for testifying today? 1 3 I remember him talking to me. A 1 4 Well, let me ask you this: 1 5 You weren't -- Mr. Hill wasn't asked to 16 step out of the room when he was talking to you, 1 7 was he? 18 I was not in the room with Mr. Hill all 19 morning. 20 Q Well, let me ask you this: 2 1 Did you ever know, or did you ever hear 22

Mr. Hill say that he was the one with the stick?

As a matter of fact, being with Mr. Hill

Not that I recall, no.

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in that room, did you ever say, my God, that's the 1 man I saw on that date and time, that's the man 2 with the stick? 3 4 Α No. **5** As a matter of fact, you didn't recognize Mr. Hill today, did you? 6 7 Not that I recall, no. 8 Q Thank you. 9 But according to your testimony, you got a clear and good look at the man who, in fact, 10 11 raised the stick to the defendant; correct? 12 No, that's incorrect. Well, let's talk a little further about 13 14 that. You did see the incident as it occurred. 15 16 as you drove up at that time and date, didn't you? 1 7 Yes, I did. 18 You saw what your brother Officer, 19 Nitsche, did? 20 Yes, I did. 2 1 And you saw your brother Officer, 2 2 Nitsche, go in that house, didn't you?

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You saw him stay and remain in that

Yes, I did.

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- Who was holding open the door?
- A A woman.
  - Do you know that woman? Q
- No. I don't. Α

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1	Q And, by the way, part of your job as a
2	Chicago Police Officer is also to quiet such
3	situations; correct?
4	A Depends on the situation.
5	Q Well, you surely wouldn't want a mob to
6	invade a suspect's house or attempt to hurt him;
7	correct?
8	A They didn't invade his house.
9	Q Sir, do you understand my question?
1 0	Motion to strike the answer as not
1 1	responsive, Judge.
1 2	MR. RONKOWSKI: Objection to the question as
1 3	argumentative.
1 4	THE COURT: Sustained.
1 5	As to the striking, the objection is
1 6	sustained and the answer is stricken.
1 7	As to your objection, Mr. Ronkowski,
18	it's overruled.
1 9	MS. PLACEK: Thank you, your Honor.
2 0	Q Surely wouldn't let a mob attack a
2 1	person's house, correct, without doing anything in
2 2	the course of your employment?

THE WITNESS: A Not if I could help it.

Q Not only that, but if you saw a mob

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milling about with sticks or whatever, it would be your job, as a Chicago Police Officer, to diffuse the situation; isn't that correct?

A Depends on the situation.

Q Well, the situation is of, in fact, a mob around a supposed -- as you put it today -- suspect's house.

Wouldn't it be your job to break that mob up?

A Again depends on the situation.

Q Would it be your job to break that mob up as I have just described the situation, sir?

A No.

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Q So am I correct in assuming that you, as a Chicago Police Officer, would not deem it your job to in fact break up a mob of 30 or 40 people, some with sticks, yelling and screaming at a supposed suspect's house?

A I don't know.

Q Thank you.

Let me also ask you this, sir:

How long previous to your arrival to that house were you involved in the investigation of this matter?

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A Several hours.

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Q When you say several hours, were you aware that the alleged victim of this crime was first reported missing on August 1st, 1988?

A I don't remember exactly when I became aware of that.

Q Could there be anything in this report that would refresh your recollection as to that?

A Not the specific time, no.

Q Well, and you say your report, of course, wouldn't refresh your recollection because, according to you, there is nothing in your report to reflect when she first became missing?

A I don't recall if there is or not.

Q Would it be correct in saying that you can't even recall what's in your report that you, as you already stated, read to refresh your memory a few minutes ago?

A I don't understand the question.

Q Well, sir, let's talk for a second.

Isn't it correct, showing you what has been previously marked as Defendant's 4, a missing person report, could you tell his Honor, Judge

1 Holt, what that is?

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A A supplementary report to a missing person's report.

Q Isn't it correct that that, in fact, deals with the alleged victim of this case?

A Yes, it does.

And on that particular matter, does it not state that the person was missing on, in fact. August 1st?

A Yes, it does.

Q Thank you.

To the best of your knowledge, did the Chicago Police Department have information that this person was, in fact, alive on August 2nd,

A No.

Q No?

A Not that I know of.

Q To the best -- Thank you.

Showing you what would be marked as

Defense 5 for Identification. Could you please
identify that?

A Missing person's report.

Q And on that missing person's report, am

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1 I correct in assuming that that's also generated 2 with the stamp of Area 2, Violent Crimes? No, it's not. 3 4 Is there a stamp saying Area 2, Violent Crimes? 5 No, there's not. 6 Α 7 I'm sorry, Officer, perhaps I'm 8 mistaken. 9 It says Youth Division, Area 2; 10 correct? 1 1 Correct. 12 Calling your attention to the back of 13 that report, does that report not state, in fact, that that victim was seen on August 2nd, 1988? 14 15 It says from an anonymous source, yes. 16 The victim was seen on August 2nd, 1988. 1 7 correct? From an anonymous source, yes. 1.8 19 Q Thank you. 20 By the way, to the best of your knowledge, you didn't -- Well, withdraw that and 2 1 22 rephrase, Judge. 23 You didn't speak to the gentleman on the 24 phone at the same time Officer Nitsche did, did

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A No, I did not.

Q To the best of your knowledge, on this anonymous source, did the Chicago Police Department -- speaking of the anonymous source that stated that the alleged victim of this crime was alive on August 2nd, 1988, did the Chicago Police Department in fact take action?

A I don't understand that question.

Q Did the Chicago Police Department do anything in response to this anonymous source on August 2nd, 1988?

A Area 2 Youth Division took some action.

Q Is that part of the Chicago Police Department?

A Yes, it is.

Q Did they, in fact, tour an area?

A You have got the report, I don't. I don't know what they did.

Q Calling your attention to that report -- By the way, you are familiar with 109th and Indiana; correct?

A I know where it's at, yes.

Q Could you describe that -- Is that, in

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fact, the area that they toured? 1 109th and Indiana and 105th and 6th and 2 Wabash. 3 Is that, in fact, the area they toured? Q Yes. A 5 And they, as a matter of fact, took the complainant which, I believe would be the guardian 7 of the young lady; correct? 8 Yes. 9 Could you describe that area for his 10 Honor, Judge Holt? 1 1 Residential area. 12 When you say residential, is there any 13 truck stops, that sort of thing there? 14 No; residential area, homes. 1 5 Is it ever known as the Strip? Q 16 Not that I ever recall. Α 17 By the way, how far was that, in fact, Q 18 that area away from the defendant's house? 19 Probably about a mile. 20 A 2 1 Q Thank you. Did you ever, Mr. Baker -- excuse me, 2 2 Detective Baker -- see the defendant on the phone 2 3

in his house?

A No, I did not.

Q Did you ever see the defendant on the phone in his house, call Russ Ewing?

A No.

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Q Did you ever see -- By the way, when I say Russ Ewing, you are familiar with who I'm referring to?

A Yes.

Q Thank you.

Would it be correct to assume that prior to the defendant being taken away in a police car, that your involvement in this matter, be it a missing person's investigation or whatever, was minimal?

A Yes.

Q Would it be correct in saying that according to your testimony, prior to the defendant being taken away in a police car, that all you did was more or less didn't enter the house, and stood on the street?

A Yes.

Q You in no way, according to your testimony, attempted to arrest this law breaker who attempted to hit the defendant; correct?

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A What's a normal way? You tell me.

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Yes, you can. 1 Would it be correct in saying before 2 going to the defendant's house, you made no 3 independent investigation of this case? 4 MR. RONKOWSKI: Objection to independent. 5 MS. PLACEK: He himself, Judge. 6 THE COURT: Overruled. 7 That's correct. THE WITNESS: A 8 MS. PLACEK: Q Would it also be correct in 9 saying that before going to the -- Or the thing 10 that motivated you, so-to-speak, to go to the 1 1 defendant's house, was, in fact, a request by 1 2 Detective Nitsche? 1.3 MS. MALLO: Objection to motivate. 1 4 THE COURT: Overruled. 15 THE WITNESS: A I went with Detective 16 Nitsche, yes. 1.7 MS. PLACEK: Thank you. 18 That's all, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Redirect. 20 MS. MALLO: One minute, your Honor. 2 1 22 2.3 24

1 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 2 BY3 MS. MALLO: 4 Detective Baker, it wasn't Assistant ō Q State's Attorney Ronkowski that talked to you 6 7 about this case; it was myself, wasn't it? 8 MS. PLACEK: Objection. Impeaching their own witness, Judge. 9 10 THE COURT: Overruled. MS. MALLO: Q Well, I spoke to you about 1 1 1 2 this case; is that correct? THE WITNESS: A That's correct. 13 1 4 When I spoke to you about this case at 1 5 lunch time and today, were there any civilians in 16 the room? No, there weren't. 1.7 18 And ASA Ronkowski then later joined us; 19 correct? 20 That's true. 2 1 And when Ronkowski and I spoke to you, 22 were there any civilians in the room? 23 Α No, there weren't. 2 4 And it was Assistant State's Attorney

Ronkowski who had been with the detectives earlier 1 in the morning before I got there; correct? That's correct. 3 And at any time in your presence did you 4 ever hear Assistant State's Attorney Ronkowski 5 interview any civilian witnesses? 6 No, I did not. 7 Detective Baker, on the night of August 8 8th. 1988, when you went into the home of Jerome 9 Hendricks, you had information about the case? 10 Yes, I did. 11 MS. PLACEK: Objection, foundation. Improper 12 as redirect, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: I'm going to allow that answer to 14 stand, for what it's worth. 15 The objection is overruled. 16 THE WITNESS: A Yes, I did. 17 THE COURT: He had information about the 18 19 case, period.

MS. PLACEK: Objection.

MS. MALLO: Q

to anyone about this case?

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: A Yes, I had.

And at that time did you talk

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MS. MALLO: Q And did you know who the 1 2 victim was last seen with? MS. PLACEK: Objection. 3 Foundation at this time, Judge. 4 5 THE COURT: The objection is sustained. 6 MS. MALLO: Q Prior to getting to the defendant's house at about 8:30 on August 8th, 7 8 1988, who had you spoken to about the case? THE WITNESS: A Other detectives that were 9 10 assigned to it previously. 1 1 And when you spoke with those other 12 detectives, did they share with you information 13 they had gathered about the case? 1 4 Yes, they did. A 15 And when you went to the defendant's 16 home on the night of August 8th, 1988, did you 1 7 know who the defendant -- who the victim was last 18 seen with? 1.9 MS. PLACEK: Objection. 2.0 THE COURT: The objection is sustained. 2 1 MS. MALLO: Q When you went to the 2 2 defendant's house on that night, you went there

with certain information?

Yes, I did.

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MS. MALLO: Judge, if I may have a minute? 1 Your Honor, I have no further questions 2 of Detective Baker. 3 THE COURT: Recross. 5 RECROSS EXAMINATION 6 BY7 MS. PLACEK: 8 The Assistant State's Attorney, the 9 young lady mentioned three conversations you had 10 this morning with either them singly or together? 1 1 This morning and this afternoon, yes. 12 Did you ever say: By the way, that 13 civilian is the one with the stick, to either one 14 of them? 15 Not that I recall, no. 16 And like you already told me, you 17 didn't even recognize him; correct? 18 That's true. 19 A MS. PLACEK: That's all, Judge. 20 THE COURT: Anything further? 2 1 MS. MALLO: No, sir. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Baker, thank you very much. 23 24 You may step down.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

(Witness excused)

MR. RONKOWSKI: Your Honor, based on the Court's ruling, I only have one more piece of evidence I'm going to need. And there is an issue as to what it is.

It would be offered under Montgomery and probably the best evidence would be the original court file.

I have the case. And this would be what had been alluded to previously about the defendant's background.

And if I could get a continuance to ask the Clerk to bring the original court file, and after the court file gets here I would ask the Court to take judicial notice of the defendant's prior conviction to impeach his testimony.

THE COURT: Is that file here in this building, or is it --

MR. RONKOWSKI: No, it's probably in the warehouse at 26th Street.

MS. PLACEK: If you remember, Judge, there was quite a bit to do about what was real and what wasn't real, as to this.

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I believe that there was quite a bit of hearsay which the Court eventually sustained my objection, and quite frankly, this is why it gets rather interesting in the case, Judge.

There was quite a few allegations, so -THE COURT: I'm not at all sure I'm following
you.

MS. PLACEK: I understand, Judge.

But I believe for purposes of the record, quite frankly, without hiding anything from this Court, what Mr. Ronkowski wishes to do is, I believe, there was a statement by the detectives that -- rather, Detective Nitsche, that he, in fact, was led to the defendant because one of the neighbors had said that the defendant was priorly -- you know, a prior convicted sex offender.

THE COURT: All right.

And I take it that he wants to impeach the defendant by introducing a prior conviction.

MS. PLACEK: Correct, Judge.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Correct.

THE COURT: And I take it also that you don't choose to stipulate or cooperate in that in

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any way to obviate the necessity of a continuance? 1 MS. PLACEK: Well, if we're talking about 2 obviating, the interesting thing is this is under 3 Montgomery, of course, Judge. 4 We have more or less conceded that with 5 sidebars to the bench. 6 THE COURT: I know about it. But --7 MS. PLACEK: Judge, it's silly; you know 8 9 about it already. THE COURT: So I don't see the point of 10 having to bring in the record. 1 1 MS. PLACEK: If this is the one, right. 12 THE COURT: This is something I already know. 13 MS. PLACEK: Fine, Judge. 14 If that's under Montgomery --15 THE COURT: Is it admissible under 16 1 7 Montgomery? MS. PLACEK: I don't believe I have a problem 18 19 with that. I have no problem stipulating. THE COURT: Why is that? 20 MS. PLACEK: Well, number one, there was a 2.1 problem as to the year, and there was something as 22 23 to the rap sheet supposedly being wrong, if the 2 4 Court remembers as to certain cross examination.

A certified copy, of course, would have obviated this.

I have no problem -- As a matter of fact, since the majority of my time is spent at 26th Street, and if this is the only witness, if this is the only thing holding it up, I have no real problem stipulating it.

But just for -- you know, that he was convicted at such and such a time.

THE COURT: Well, if there is a genuine Montgomery problem, that's one thing.

On the other hand, if this evidence is ultimately going to be admitted, and it will be admitted if it conforms itself to Montgomery's dictates, I might as well do it.

MS. PLACEK: Okay.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Would it help if I made an offer of proof?

MS. PLACEK: Judge, why don't we just trust the rap sheet then, Judge?

THE COURT: Fine.

Why don't you just put it in?

MR. RONKOWSKI: By stipulation, Counsel?

MS. PLACEK: That's fine.

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MR. RONKOWSKI: Okay. Pursuant to People versus Montgomery, the stipulation the People would offer the Defendant's following felony conviction within the last 10 years for the sole purpose at this time to impeach him.

The additional information we'll rely on for the reasons.

In that on October 18, 1985, the defendant in Court, Jerome Hendricks, was convicted of the crime of aggravated criminal sexual assault, Case No. 84-10287.

On a finding of guilty he received six years, Illinois Department of Corrections, by Judge Boheric. That would be in the County of Cook, State of Illinois.

MS. PLACEK: So stipulated, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any further witnesses?

MR. RONKOWSKI: Based on the Court's previous ruling limiting the issues, we would have no further witnesses.

THE COURT: You may make an offer of proof as to the testimony of Mr. Baker that was not allowed in evidence, if you desire to do so at this time.

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MR. RONKOWSKI: Okay.

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The Detective's -- Detective Baker would testify as to the statements of the defendant. And if the Court wishes to bifurcate the hearing to settle the first issue, that's fine.

If you want a full offer of proof, we would prefer to do it with a live witness. And we have two additional witnesses to put on.

MS. PLACEK: Is that today, or --

MR. RONKOWSKI: Yes, they are here.

MS. PLACEK: Okay.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Whatever the Court wishes, bifurcated, or take a -- two more witnesses for the offer of proof.

MS. PLACEK: Well, would these witnesses -Can I just ask Counsel whether these witnesses
would go as to the heart of the motion, or as to
the bifurcation that he is requesting?

MR. RONKOWSKI: They would testify as to the--

THE COURT: Well, as I have said, the whole and only purpose of these witnesses is to make an offer of proof in the event that review becomes

necessary by the State, so that the Reviewing

Court will know what evidence the State sought to

proffer that the Court refused to consider.

And it may very well be that the Reviewing Court will determine that that was error, and the State was entitled to a full hearing.

But I'm not going to consider whatever the witnesses say as it bears on the motion before me, because it is not relevant. But you have the right to make the offer of proof, and you also have the right to make it with a live witness if you choose to do so, or you can recite into the record what it is that these witness would testify.

Either way is perfectly all right with me.

MR. RONKOWSKI: I will rely on the Court's judgment whether we bifurcate the proceedings or to get with live witnesses.

THE COURT: I don't know what you mean by bifurcate.

MS. PLACEK: I don't, either, Judge.

THE COURT: You will have to explain it to

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I'm hearing this motion to suppress.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Right.

THE COURT: And I don't consider bifurcation as even remote issue in this case.

What are you trying to have me understand you mean by bifurcating?

MR. RONKOWSKI: Well, what the Court previously stated on the record is the issue in this case is the validity of the arrest.

And that means whether or not the defendant was arrested at his house, and whether or not the police had probable cause.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Okay.

If that issue rules against us, if the police do not have probable cause, and that the defendant was not arrested, we are entitled to introduce evidence of what the defendant stated, and what other witnesses stated thereafter to show that at some point thereafter the police had probable cause.

THE COURT: How would that cure the taint of the primary illegality?

Would it be correct in saying that you read those police reports in order to refresh your memory?

A Yes, it would.

Q Would it be correct in saying quite frankly as you sit there now you have no additions or corrections as to any of the police reports that, in fact, you have read?

A Correct.

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Am I correct -- and please feel free to correct me if I am wrong -- that in order to take a police report correctly, you put down all relevant and all important things?

A Correct.

Q And something like a mob of 30 or 40 people in front of a house of a suspect is an important thing; correct?

A Depends on who the mob is after.

Q Well, if they are after the defendant, or the supposed suspect, or the reason that you are there; correct?

A Correct.

Q And as a matter of fact, isn't it true

and correct that in none of the Chicago Police
Department's reports generated off of this case,
there is no mention of any mob in front of the
house?

A Correct.

Q As a matter of fact, you yourself wrote a report in this matter; correct?

A Yes.

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Q And you don't mention any 30, 40 -- you don't even mention any disturbance in front of the defendant's house; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q It's not only correct, but you don't even mention this incident about somebody holding up a stick and trying to hit the defendant; correct?

A Correct.

As a matter of fact, let me ask you,

Detective, when was the first time that you heard

anyone say that they were the one who held on to

the stick and tried to hit the defendant as he

left that house?

A I didn't --

MR. RONKOWSKI: Objection.

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MS. PLACEK: Q If you heard it at all.
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          MR. RONKOWSKI: Irrelevant, what he heard.
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    He saw it.
         MS. PLACEK: Judge, I'm asking, heard saying
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     that he did it.
          THE COURT: Objection overruled.
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          MS. PLACEK: Thank you.
          THE WITNESS: A I saw someone in the crowd
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     raise a stick.
               I don't need to hear somebody say
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     anything; I saw it.
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          MS. PLACEK: Motion to strike, Judge, as not
     responsive.
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          THE COURT: The motion is sustained.
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     Stricken.
          MS. PLACEK: Thank you.
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               Officer, when was the first time you
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     heard anyone admit that they were the person who
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     raised that stick and tried to hit that defendant?
          THE WITNESS: A I don't think I have heard
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     anyone admit to that.
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               By the way, do you know a gentleman, a
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     civilian, supposed witness in this case, by the
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     name of James Hill?
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1 I know there is a witness, James Hill, 2 to this case, yes. 3 And would it be correct that you and Mr. Hill and your other brother-police officers were 4 5 sort of kept or sequestered or held in a conference room back of this courtroom prior to 6 7 this hearing? Correct. 8 And would it be correct that Assistant 9 State's Attorney Ronkowski, in the course of his 10 1 1 job, asked each of you what happened and what did you say, in preparation for testifying today? 12 13 I remember him talking to me. 14 Well, let me ask you this: You weren't -- Mr. Hill wasn't asked to 1 5 16 step out of the room when he was talking to you, 1.7 was he? I was not in the room with Mr. Hill all 18 A 19 morning. 2.0 Well, let me ask you this: Q 2 1 Did you ever know, or did you ever hear

A Not that I recall, no.

Q As a matter of fact, being with Mr. Hill

Mr. Hill say that he was the one with the stick?

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You saw him stay and remain in that

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house for a while; correct? 4 2 No, that's wrong. 3 Well, how long did you see your brother Officer, Nitsche, in that house? 4 5 He went in and came out. A matter of 6 seconds. When you say a matter of seconds, just 7 8 so we have it clear. Did he walk all the way into 9 the house, and close the door behind him? 10 No, he didn't. Α 1 1 Did he leave the door open? 1 2 The screen was open. Α 1 3 Let me ask you this: Q Was he on the porch of the house? 1 4 There is no porch; there is just a 15 A 16 stoop. So was he on the stoop of the house? 17 Walked up on the stoop. The door was 18 Α being held open, he stepped inside, he came back 19 20 outside. 2 1 Who was holding open the door? 2 2 A woman. 2 3 Do you know that woman? Q 2 4 No, I don't. Α

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2 0		ବ	Sure	ly wo	uldn	i't 1	et a	mob atta	ack a
2 1	perso	n's h	ouse	, cor	rect	, wi	thout	doing a	anything in
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2 3		THE W	ITNE	ss:	Α	Not	if I	could he	elp it.
2 4		Q	Not	onlv	that	. bu	t. if	vou saw	a mob

Not only that, but if you saw a mob

milling about with sticks or whatever, it would be 1 2 your job, as a Chicago Police Officer, to diffuse the situation; isn't that correct? 3 Depends on the situation. 4 Well, the situation is of, in fact, a 5 Q 6 mob around a supposed -- as you put it today --7 suspect's house. 8 Wouldn't it be your job to break that 9 mob up? 10 A Again depends on the situation. 1 1 Would it be your job to break that mob Q 12 up as I have just described the situation, sir? 13 A No. 14 So am I correct in assuming that you, as 15 a Chicago Police Officer, would not deem it your 16 job to in fact break up a mob of 30 or 40 people, 1 7 some with sticks, yelling and screaming at a 18 supposed suspect's house? 19 I don't know. 20 O Thank you. 2 1 Let me also ask you this, sir:

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How long previous to your arrival to

that house were you involved in the investigation

of this matter?

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A Several hours.

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When you say several hours, were you aware that the alleged victim of this crime was first reported missing on August 1st, 1988?

A I don't remember exactly when I became aware of that.

- Q Could there be anything in this report that would refresh your recollection as to that?
  - A Not the specific time, no.
- Q Well, and you say your report, of course, wouldn't refresh your recollection because, according to you, there is nothing in your report to reflect when she first became missing?
  - A I don't recall if there is or not.
- Q Would it be correct in saying that you can't even recall what's in your report that you, as you already stated, read to refresh your memory a few minutes ago?
  - A I don't understand the question.
  - Q Well, sir, let's talk for a second.

Isn't it correct, showing you what has been previously marked as Defendant's 4, a missing person report, could you tell his Honor, Judge

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     I correct in assuming that that's also generated
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     with the stamp of Area 2, Violent Crimes?
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               No, it's not.
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                Is there a stamp saying Area 2, Violent
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     Crimes?
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          A
                No, there's not.
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          Q
                I'm sorry, Officer, perhaps I'm
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     mistaken.
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                It says Youth Division, Area 2;
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     correct?
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                Correct.
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                Calling your attention to the back of
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     that report, does that report not state, in fact,
     that that victim was seen on August 2nd, 1988?
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          \mathbf{A}
                It says from an anonymous source, yes.
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          Q
                The victim was seen on August 2nd, 1988.
17
     correct?
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          Α
                From an anonymous source, yes.
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          Q
                Thank you.
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                By the way, to the best of your
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     knowledge, you didn't -- Well, withdraw that and
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     rephrase, Judge.
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                You didn't speak to the gentleman on the
     phone at the same time Officer Nitsche did, did
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1 you? 2 No, I did not. 3 To the best of your knowledge, on this anonymous source, did the Chicago Police 4 Department -- speaking of the anonymous source 5 that stated that the alleged victim of this crime was alive on August 2nd, 1988, did the Chicago 7 Police Department in fact take action? 8 9 I don't understand that question. 10 Did the Chicago Police Department do anything in response to this anonymous source on 11 1 2 August 2nd, 1988? 1 3 Area 2 Youth Division took some action. 14 Is that part of the Chicago Police 15 Department? 16 Yes, it is. 1.7 Did they, in fact, tour an area? 18 You have got the report, I don't. 19 don't know what they did. 20 Calling your attention to that report --By the way, you are familiar with 109th and 2 1 22 Indiana; correct? 23 I know where it's at, yes. 24 Could you describe that -- Is that. in Q

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fact, the area that they toured? 1 109th and Indiana and 105th and 6th and 2 Wabash. 3 Is that, in fact, the area they toured? 4 Α Yes. 5 And they, as a matter of fact, took the 6 complainant which, I believe would be the guardian 7 of the young lady; correct? 8 9 Yes. 10 Could you describe that area for his Honor, Judge Holt? 1 1 Residential area. 1 2 When you say residential, is there any 13 truck stops, that sort of thing there? 14 15 No; residential area, homes.

Q Is it ever known as the Strip?

A Not that I ever recall.

Q By the way, how far was that, in fact. that area away from the defendant's house?

A Probably about a mile.

Q Thank you.

Did you ever, Mr. Baker -- excuse me,

Detective Baker -- see the defendant on the phone
in his house?

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A No, I did not.

Q Did you ever see the defendant on the phone in his house, call Russ Ewing?

A No.

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Q Did you ever see -- By the way, when I say Russ Ewing, you are familiar with who I'm referring to?

A Yes.

Q Thank you.

Would it be correct to assume that prior to the defendant being taken away in a police car. that your involvement in this matter, be it a missing person's investigation or whatever, was minimal?

A Yes.

Q Would it be correct in saying that according to your testimony, prior to the defendant being taken away in a police car, that all you did was more or less didn't enter the house, and stood on the street?

A Yes.

Q You in no way, according to your testimony, attempted to arrest this law breaker who attempted to hit the defendant; correct?

1 А That's true. 2 You in no way attempted to try and break 3 correct? it up; 4 Moved the crowd away to get Mr. 5 Hendricks into the squad car. 6 Beg your pardon? 7 We moved the crowd back to allow Mr. 8 Hendricks to get into the squad car. 9 When you say you moved the crowd away, 1.0 that also is not reflected in your police report: 1 1 is that correct? 1 2 A No, it's not. 13 Q Would it be correct in saying --1.4 believe you described the defendant as walking to 15 the squad car -- When you say walking, you, as a 16 trained observer, mean that, walking; is that 1 7 correct? 18 Α Walking, walked. 19 Q He didn't run; correct? 20 Well, he didn't sprint over there. A 2 1 Q Well, he walked; correct? In a normal 2 2 way? 23 If you know.

What's a normal way? You tell me.

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1 Yes, you can. Would it be correct in saying before 2 3 going to the defendant's house, you made no 1 independent investigation of this case? 5 MR. RONKOWSKI: Objection to independent. MS. PLACEK: He himself, Judge. 6 7 THE COURT: Overruled. That's correct. 8 THE WITNESS: A 9 MS. PLACEK: Q Would it also be correct in saying that before going to the -- Or the thing 10 1 1 that motivated you, so-to-speak, to go to the defendant's house, was, in fact, a request by 12 13 Detective Nitsche? 14 MS. MALLO: Objection to motivate. 15 THE COURT: Overruled. 16 THE WITNESS: A I went with Detective 17 Nitsche, yes. 18 MS. PLACEK: Thank you. 19 That's all, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Redirect. 2 1 MS. MALLO: One minute, your Honor. 22 23 24

1 2 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 3 BYMS. MALLO: 4 Detective Baker, it wasn't Assistant 5 Q 6 State's Attorney Ronkowski that talked to you about this case; it was myself, wasn't it? 7 8 MS. PLACEK: Objection. 9 Impeaching their own witness, Judge. 10 THE COURT: Overruled. 1 1 MS. MALLO: Q Well, I spoke to you about 12 this case; is that correct? 13 THE WITNESS: A That's correct. 14 When I spoke to you about this case at 15 lunch time and today, were there any civilians in the room? 16 1 7 A No, there weren't. 18 And ASA Ronkowski then later joined us; 19 correct? 20 Α That's true. 2 1 And when Ronkowski and I spoke to you, 22 were there any civilians in the room? 23 No, there weren't. Α 24 And it was Assistant State's Attorney

Ronkowski who had been with the detectives earlier 1 2 in the morning before I got there; correct? That's correct. 3 And at any time in your presence did you 4 ever hear Assistant State's Attorney Ronkowski 5 interview any civilian witnesses? 6 No, I did not. 7 Detective Baker, on the night of August 8 8th. 1988, when you went into the home of Jerome 9 Hendricks, you had information about the case? 10 1 1 Yes, I did. MS. PLACEK: Objection, foundation. Improper 12 as redirect, your Honor. 13 14 THE COURT: I'm going to allow that answer to 15 stand, for what it's worth. The objection is overruled. 16 THE WITNESS: A Yes, I did. 17 THE COURT: He had information about the 18 19 case, period. 20 MS. MALLO: Q And at that time did you talk 21 to anyone about this case? MS. PLACEK: Objection. 2 2 23 THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: A Yes, I had.

MS. MALLO: Q And did you know who the 1 2 victim was last seen with? 3 MS. PLACEK: Objection. Foundation at this time, Judge. 4 THE COURT: The objection is sustained. MS. MALLO: Q Prior to getting to the 6 7 defendant's house at about 8:30 on August 8th, 8 1988, who had you spoken to about the case? 9 THE WITNESS: A Other detectives that were 10 assigned to it previously. 11 And when you spoke with those other detectives, did they share with you information 12 13 they had gathered about the case? 14 Yes, they did. 1.5 And when you went to the defendant's 16 home on the night of August 8th, 1988, did you know who the defendant -- who the victim was last 1 7 18 seen with? 19 MS. PLACEK: Objection. THE COURT: The objection is sustained. 20 2 1 MS. MALLO: Q When you went to the defendant's house on that night, you went there 2 2 23 with certain information?

Yes, I did.

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MS. MALLO: Judge, if I may have a minute? 1 2 Your Honor, I have no further questions 3 of Detective Baker. 4 THE COURT: Recross. อี 6 RECROSS EXAMINATION 7 BY8 MS. PLACEK: 9 The Assistant State's Attorney, the 10 young lady mentioned three conversations you had this morning with either them singly or together? 1 1 12 This morning and this afternoon, yes. 13 Did you ever say: By the way, that civilian is the one with the stick, to either one 14 15 of them? 16 Not that I recall, no. 17 And like you already told me, you 18 didn't even recognize him; correct? 19 A That's true. 20 MS. PLACEK: That's all, Judge. 2 1 THE COURT: Anything further? 22 MS. MALLO: No, sir. 23 THE COURT: Mr. Baker, thank you very much. 24 You may step down.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

(Witness excused)

MR. RONKOWSKI: Your Honor, based on the Court's ruling, I only have one more piece of evidence I'm going to need. And there is an issue as to what it is.

It would be offered under Montgomery and probably the best evidence would be the original court file.

I have the case. And this would be what had been alluded to previously about the defendant's background.

And if I could get a continuance to ask the Clerk to bring the original court file, and after the court file gets here I would ask the Court to take judicial notice of the defendant's prior conviction to impeach his testimony.

THE COURT: Is that file here in this building, or is it --

MR. RONKOWSKI: No, it's probably in the warehouse at 26th Street.

MS. PLACEK: If you remember, Judge, there was quite a bit to do about what was real and what wasn't real, as to this.

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I believe that there was quite a bit of hearsay which the Court eventually sustained my objection, and quite frankly, this is why it gets rather interesting in the case, Judge.

There was quite a few allegations, so -THE COURT: I'm not at all sure I'm following
you.

MS. PLACEK: I understand, Judge.

But I believe for purposes of the record, quite frankly, without hiding anything from this Court, what Mr. Ronkowski wishes to do is, I believe, there was a statement by the detectives that -- rather, Detective Nitsche, that he, in fact, was led to the defendant because one of the neighbors had said that the defendant was priorly -- you know, a prior convicted sex offender.

THE COURT: All right.

And I take it that he wants to impeach the defendant by introducing a prior conviction.

MS. PLACEK: Correct, Judge.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Correct.

THE COURT: And I take it also that you don't choose to stipulate or cooperate in that in

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     any way to obviate the necessity of a continuance?
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          MS. PLACEK: Well, if we're talking about
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     obviating, the interesting thing is this is under
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     Montgomery, of course, Judge.
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               We have more or less conceded that with
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     sidebars to the bench.
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          THE COURT: I know about it. But --
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          MS. PLACEK: Judge, it's silly; you know
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     about it already.
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          THE COURT: So I don't see the point of
     having to bring in the record.
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          MS. PLACEK: If this is the one, right.
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          THE COURT: This is something I already know.
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          MS. PLACEK: Fine, Judge.
               If that's under Montgomery --
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          THE COURT: Is it admissible under
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     Montgomery?
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          MS. PLACEK: I don't believe I have a problem
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     with that. I have no problem stipulating.
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          THE COURT: Why is that?
          MS. PLACEK: Well, number one, there was a
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     problem as to the year, and there was something as
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     to the rap sheet supposedly being wrong, if the
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     Court remembers as to certain cross examination.
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A certified copy, of course, would have obviated this.

I have no problem -- As a matter of fact, since the majority of my time is spent at 26th Street, and if this is the only witness, if this is the only thing holding it up, I have no real problem stipulating it.

But just for -- you know, that he was convicted at such and such a time.

THE COURT: Well, if there is a genuine Montgomery problem, that's one thing.

On the other hand, if this evidence is ultimately going to be admitted, and it will be admitted if it conforms itself to Montgomery's dictates, I might as well do it.

MS. PLACEK: Okay.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Would it help if I made an offer of proof?

MS. PLACEK: Judge, why don't we just trust the rap sheet then, Judge?

THE COURT: Fine.

Why don't you just put it in?

MR. RONKOWSKI: By stipulation, Counsel?

MS. PLACEK: That's fine.

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MR. RONKOWSKI: Okay. Pursuant to People versus Montgomery, the stipulation the People would offer the Defendant's following felony conviction within the last 10 years for the sole purpose at this time to impeach him.

The additional information we'll rely on for the reasons.

In that on October 18, 1985, the defendant in Court, Jerome Hendricks, was convicted of the crime of aggravated criminal sexual assault, Case No. 84-10287.

On a finding of guilty he received six years, Illinois Department of Corrections, by Judge Boheric. That would be in the County of Cook, State of Illinois.

MS. PLACEK: So stipulated, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any further witnesses?

MR. RONKOWSKI: Based on the Court's previous ruling limiting the issues, we would have no further witnesses.

THE COURT: You may make an offer of proof as to the testimony of Mr. Baker that was not allowed in evidence, if you desire to do so at this time.

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MR. RONKOWSKI: Okay.

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The Detective's -- Detective Baker would testify as to the statements of the defendant. And if the Court wishes to bifurcate the hearing to settle the first issue, that's fine.

If you want a full offer of proof, we would prefer to do it with a live witness. And we have two additional witnesses to put on.

MS. PLACEK: Is that today, or --

MR. RONKOWSKI: Yes, they are here.

MS. PLACEK: Okay.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Whatever the Court wishes, bifurcated, or take a -- two more witnesses for the offer of proof.

MS. PLACEK: Well, would these witnesses -Can I just ask Counsel whether these witnesses
would go as to the heart of the motion, or as to
the bifurcation that he is requesting?

MR. RONKOWSKI: They would testify as to the--

THE COURT: Well, as I have said, the whole and only purpose of these witnesses is to make an offer of proof in the event that review becomes

necessary by the State, so that the Reviewing

Court will know what evidence the State sought to

proffer that the Court refused to consider.

And it may very well be that the Reviewing Court will determine that that was error, and the State was entitled to a full hearing.

But I'm not going to consider whatever the witnesses say as it bears on the motion before me, because it is not relevant. But you have the right to make the offer of proof, and you also have the right to make it with a live witness if you choose to do so, or you can recite into the record what it is that these witness would testify.

Either way is perfectly all right with me.

MR. RONKOWSKI: I will rely on the Court's judgment whether we bifurcate the proceedings or to get with live witnesses.

THE COURT: I don't know what you mean by bifurcate.

MS. PLACEK: I don't, either, Judge.

THE COURT: You will have to explain it to

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I'm hearing this motion to suppress.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Right.

THE COURT: And I don't consider bifurcation as even remote issue in this case.

What are you trying to have me understand you mean by bifurcating?

MR. RONKOWSKI: Well, what the Court previously stated on the record is the issue in this case is the validity of the arrest.

And that means whether or not the defendant was arrested at his house, and whether or not the police had probable cause.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Okav.

If that issue rules against us, if the police do not have probable cause, and that the defendant was not arrested, we are entitled to introduce evidence of what the defendant stated, and what other witnesses stated thereafter to show that at some point thereafter the police had probable cause.

THE COURT: How would that cure the taint of the primary illegality?

That's why I'm not admitting it. Because what the defendant said subsequent thereto would not cure the primary taint of the 4th Amendment violation.

Unless -- Unless you could show some attenuation, and you would have to have strong evidence to show that it was attenuated by somebody, some intervening circumstances.

But if the defendant went to the police station and there protested his innocence and there requested a polygraph, was there given a polygraph, all of that would not attenuate. And, as a matter of fact, People vs. Franklin says that the giving of a polygraph under those circumstances exacerbates rather than attenuates the illegality.

So what I'm saying to you, as I understand the law, Mr. Ronkowski, and I could be in error, and you know I understand and appreciate your concept that I probably am -- But as I understand, unless you have some strong and convincing evidence that something occurred in the police station other than the giving of Miranda warnings, other than the defendant's voluntary

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request to take a polygraph, something attenuated this unlawful 4th Amendment violation, if, indeed there was one, then everything that happened in the police station is a nullity under the 4th Amendment.

That's the way I understand the law.

Therefore, I don't see what you mean.

And I think I'm beginning to understand what

vou're calling bifurcating.

You want me to go into a hearing to determine whether or not what occurred in the police station relates back, and cures the 4th Amendment violation.

And I'm saying to you that that is a burden that you could choose to undertake, and I will hear you on it, but it certainly wouldn't be on the basis of what the defendant said at the police station.

MR. RONKOWSKI: No.

When I say bifurcate, terminate the proceedings right now, and the Court can hear arguments and decide whether or not the police had probable cause, at the point the defendant called the police and invited them to his house.

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If you rule in the State's favor, then 1 everything that occurred at the police station is 2 3 proper. If you rule against the State, the State would be entitled to show inevitable discovery, อี all sorts of theories that, you know --6 THE COURT: What would be discoverable? The 7 statements of the defendant, or the --8 MR. RONKOWSKI: The other witnesses that we 9 talked to. 1.0 THE COURT: What are we suppressing here? 11 The statement of the defendant? 1 2 MR. RONKOWSKI: Yes. This is a statement 13 14 case. 15 THE COURT: How could a statement of the defendant be inevitably discovered and be 16 17 Constitutionally violate after his 18 unconstitutional arrest? 19 MR. RONKOWSKI: Very easy. 20 Because at some point thereafter, if the 2 1 police do develop probable cause that dissipates the taint. 22 23 MS. PLACEK: No, it doesn't. 2 4 THE COURT: Come on, come on.

Jurisdiction at all that says that you have probable cause after the defendant has been unconstitutionally arrested and within a relatively short period of time after his arrest that that dissipates the taint of the unconstitutional arrest, I would like to see it.

MR. RONKOWSKI: How many cases do you want to see?

I can cite two or three cases.

THE COURT: All right.

Start looking at Dunaway versus New York, and the whole line of cases that tell us very clearly that even the giving of Miranda warnings --

Look at People versus Franklin, the voluntary taking of a polygraph examination, all of these things do not dissipate the taint of the illegal arrest.

And simply because the investigation goes on, and outside of any statement of the defendant that causes them to acquire probable cause, that doesn't relate back to the defendant unless something else has happened.

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He is continuously under the restraints of this unconstitutional arrest when he makes a statement, even if probable cause has been developed in the interim between his arrest and the statement.

And I know of no case anywhere that suggests anything to the contrary.

Again, Mr. Ronkowski, my grasp of the law around these 50 other jurisdictions in the United States may not be that great, but I have not seen any case.

MR. RONKOWSKI: There are cases in Illinois that allow the State to do that, and have successfully allowed the State to do that.

THE COURT: You're going to have to point them out to me with great particularity, serve a copy on the Defense, and we will see where we go with that.

So in any event, we have not reached that stage.

I assure you that if I come to the conclusion that this defendant was unconstitutionally arrested, I will allow you an opportunity to make those cases before me and

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convince me that you should be allowed to show that something happened after his unconstitutional arrest, if indeed I determine that he was, that attenuates the taint.

And I just don't see how that -- as I said, I don't know of any cases like that, but I am willing to learn, and I am willing to have you teach me.

MR. RONKOWSKI: Well, my suggestion at 3:07, rather than rush up and get you those cases, if we can pick a short date that's agreeable to both sides to conclude this hearing --

THE COURT: Both sides may consider wanting to educate the Court.

MS. PLACEK: I agree with the Court, Judge, so I will stand educated with the Court.

Judge, on the court date, next week is fine, Judge, or --

THE COURT: You are pretty close to the point of resting, absent this little problem that we have: am I correct?

MR. RONKOWSKI: Well, if I don't change the Court's mind, I'm resting.

THE COURT: Well, then I suspect, if we could

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devote as little as an hour to this next week, one 1 2 day? MR. RONKOWSKI: Oh, yes, I have no problem 3 with that. 4 MS. PLACEK: I have two rebuttals, Judge. 5 THE COURT: You have two rebuttal witnesses? 6 7 MS. PLACEK: Yes, Judge. THE COURT: How much time do you think? 8 Two 9 hours, maybe? 10 MS. PLACEK: An hour and a half, Judge. 11 THE COURT: Can you give us a date that we i 2 can get in next week? 13 MS. PLACEK: Either next week or the following 14 week, later in the afternoon, I will be here. 15 THE COURT: can you give us some help as to 16 what's going to go and not go? 1 7 MR. RONKOWSKI: Call them out and I will tell 18 you. 19 (Whereupon, a discussion was 20 held off the record, after which 2 1 the following proceedings were 22 had:) 23 MS. PLACEK: The 10th or the 11th, I have

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motions before His Honor -- Or no, you are

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     putting it on Wednesday.
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               I'm sorry, the previous week.
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     pre-supposed -- the 3rd, the 4th?
                       The 4th.
          THE COURT:
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          MS. PLACEK: Are you talking about the 4th?
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          THE COURT:
                       I'm talking about the 4th.
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                     Yes, that's the one.
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                        The 4th?
          MS. PLACEK:
                                   That's fine.
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          MR. RONKOWSKI: The 4th.
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          THE COURT:
                       The 4th. Order of Court.
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          MS. PLACEK:
                        Thank you very much, Judge.
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          THE COURT:
                       April 4th.
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          MS. PLACEK: Have a pleasant day.
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          THE COURT:
                       Thank you.
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                       (Whereupon, hearing in the
                       above-entitled cause was
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                       continued to Wednesday, the
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                       4th day of April, A. D. 1990)
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STATE OF ILLINOIS
                                ss:
     COUNTY OF C O O K
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                IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
                COUNTY DEPARTMENT-CRIMINAL DIVISION
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     THE PEOPLE OF THE
     STATE OF ILLINOIS
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                                     No. 88 CR 12517
           -vs-
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      JEROME HENDRICKS
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                       MOTION TO QUASH ARREST
                        AND SUPPRESS EVIDENCE
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                      REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS had at the hearing
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      of the above-entitled cause on Thursday, the 31st day of
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      May, A. D., 1990, before the Honorable LEO HOLT, Judge of
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      said Court.
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      APPEARANCES:
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            HON. CECIL PARTEE,
                 State's Attorney of Cook County, by
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            MR. EDWARD RONKOWSKI and
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            MS. MARY MALLO,
                Assistant State's Attorneys,
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                appeared on behalf of the People:
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HON. RANDOLPH STONE,

Public Defender of Cook County, by

MS. MARIJANE PLACEK and

MR. VINCENT LUFRANO,

Assistant Public Defenders, appeared on behalf of the Defendant.

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Jerome Hendricks. THE CLERK: ı THE COURT: Jerome Hendricks. 2 MS. PLACEK: Mr. Hendricks is in custody. 3 Was Mike Baker the last person THE COURT: 4 to testify, Mr. Ronkowski? 5 MR. RONKOWSKI: That was Detective Baker, on 6 March 29, and then there was a stipulation and I believe 7 the State has rested, and it was the Defense turn. 8 MS. PLACEK: Judge, I believe, not necessarily 9 being our turn as a result of not --10 THE COURT: I'm sorry? 11 MS. PLACEK: I don't believe it is quite our turn. 12 I believe we are in rebuttal now, Judge. 13 THE COURT: All right, I'm sorry, you may proceed. 14 MS. PLACEK: Thank you. 15 16 17 18 (Witness duly sworn.) 19 20 21 22

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## DAVIDA HENDRICKS-HALLEY,

called as a witness on behalf of the Petitioner-Defendant herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MS. PLACEK:

- Q Ma'am, would you state your name for purpose of the record, spelling your first and last name.
- A Davida Hendricks-Halley, D-a-v-i-d-a, Hendricks, H-e-n-d-r-i-c-k-s, Halley, H-a-l-l-e-y.
- Q Now, you mentioned Hendricks; you are related to the defendant, Jerome Hendricks, is that correct?
  - A Yes.
- Q Would you tell his Honor, Judge Holt, exactly how you are related.
  - A I am his sister.
- Q Now, calling your attention to August 9, I believe 1988, could you tell his Honor, Judge Holt, where you are living?
  - A 255 West 117th Street.
  - Q Were you living there alone or with someone?
  - A My mother, my brothers and sisters.
- Q You mentioned your brother again. Is Jerome Hendricks that brother that you speak of?

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- A Yes, one of them.
- Q One of them, thank you.

Calling you attention to the later afternoon hours, evening hours, did anything unusual happen?

- A I don't remember the dates any more.
- Q I understand about the dates and the time, but were you present during that time when anything unusual happened?
  - A Yes.
- Q Could you tell his Honor, Judge Holt, exactly what you remember happening on that date?
  - A The whole day?
- Q Well, let's start in relationship with your brother, Jerome. Did you see your brother, Jerome, that day?
  - A Yes.
- Q Could you tell his Honor, Judge Holt, if, during the afternoon or earlier evening hours, if that's when you saw him?
  - A Early evening hours.
- Q I know you are a little nervous and I know, maybe you don't remember exact dates, but did anything unusual happen that evening, that would make it stand out

in your min	ιd	?
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A The police officers.

Q Well, when you say police officers and, again, relax and just tell us what happened, what do you mean by police officers?

A They wanted my brother to get in touch with them.

Q When you say they wanted your brother to get in touch with them, would you tell his Honor, Judge Holt, the circumstances or how you came to see those police officers that date and time?

A It was about the girl found in the garage next to our house.

Q And when you say the police officers, did they come and talk to you or did you go and talk to them?

- A They came and talked to us.
- Q Now, when you say us, who do you mean?
- A My son and myself.
- Q Was your mother also present?
- A Yes. Well, she wasn't there earlier at the time.
  - Q And did the police officers leave you anything?
  - A Yes. They left their cards.

Q	When	you	say	their	cards,	do	you	remember
those pol:	ice of	ffice	ers'	names	?			
A	No,	I dor	ı't.					

- Q Do you remember whether they were white or black officers?
  - A White.

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- Q And do you remember whether they were in uniform like the sheriffs or like police officers, or were they in plainclothes?
  - A They were in plainclothes.
  - Q And you said they left their cards.

Did you have an occasion to have an opportunity to see those officers later that day?

- A Yes.
- Q Could you tell his Honor, Judge Holt, under what circumstances you saw those police officers?
  - A They came back to pick up my brother.
  - Q When?
  - MR. RONKOWSKI: Objection.
  - MS. PLACEK: Basis, Judge?
- MR. RONKOWSKI: Calls for a conclusion. She can testify what she saw.
- MS. PLACEK: That's what we are going into. Those are her words.

THE COURT: I understand that may be her words.
It is somewhat conclusionary, they came back. I will
decide what it was they came back for.
Ms. PLACEK: Perhaps I can clarify a bit, your
Honor.
Q You mentioned they came back to
pick up your brother. Could you describe exactly what

happened.

A Jerome came in. We gave him the card and he

- A Jerome came in. we gave him the card and he phoned them.
  - Q When you say we, who do you mean?
  - A My mother and myself.
- Q Okay. And when you say he phoned, I know you probably lived this over and over, but this is the first time his Honor, Judge Holt, is hearing it, who did he phone?
- A We gave him the cards. He called the people that's name was on the card.
  - Q Would that be the police officers?
  - A Yes.
- Q And what happened after he phoned the police officers?
  - A He talked to my sister.
  - Q And when you say your sister, was your sister

1	there?	
2	A	She was on the phone.
3	Q	Okay. So in other words, he made two phone
4	calls, is	that correct?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	After he talked to your sister, what, if
7	anything,	happened?
8	A	The officers came.
9	Q	When you say the officers came, tell his Honor,
10	Judge Hol	t, exactly what happened, as best you remember
11	it.	
12	A	He was talking to my sister on the phone.
13	About 15	or 20 minutes later, they were there.
14	Q	Were those the same officers who were there
15	in the mo	rning?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	Were there only two of them at that time?
18	A	No.
19	Q	How many police officers were there?
20	A	Four.
21	Q	And these other, these new two officers,
22	were they	men or women?
,,	A	I think one was a lady.

Okay. Were they white or black?

Q

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1	A White.
2	Q And were they in uniform or were they in
3	plainclothes?
4	A Uniform.
5	Q Thank you.
6	And again, when you say they came,
7	tell his Honor, Judge Holt, exactly what you mean. Ho
8	did they come? Did they knock on the door? Did
9	MR. RONKOWSKI: Objection, leading.
10	THE COURT: I understand, Ms. Placek, it is
11	somewhat leading.
12	How did they come? How did they gain
13	entry into your house?
14	THE WITNESS: They came up and rang the bell.
15	MS. PLACEK: Q And what happened then?
16	A They came in and they put cuffs on him and
17	took him out.
18	Q When you say him, who do you mean?
19	A Jerome. 7
20	Q And when you say they put cuffs on him and
21	took him out, where was your brother when they put
22	these handcuffs on him?
	A In our living room.

And how long were the police, in toto, in

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1	your house	e?
2	A	Maybe five minutes.
3	Q	Did they show you a warrant?
4	A	No.
5	Q	Did they lead your brother out of the house?
6	A	They cuffed him and took him out.
7	Q	Okay. They cuffed him and took him out.
8		Let me ask you this, did you have an
9	occasion,	at that time, to look out at your front yard?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	Did you watch your brother get in the car
12	with the	police officers?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	Did you see any riot or any mob of people
15	in the fr	ont of your house?
16	A	No.
17	Q	Did you see anyone attacking your brother
18	with bric	ks or stones?
19	A	No, I didn't.
20	Q	Tell his Honor, Judge Holt, what you did see.
21	A	Just the normal people that's out.
	11	

attacking your brother ge Holt, what you did see. ple that's out. When you say the normal people that's out there, what exactly do you mean? Well, the neighborhood, the kids just hang out.

1	That's what they looked like to me. The crowd had
2	died down.
3	MS. PLACEK: Thank you very much.
4	That's all, your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Cross, Mr. Ronkowski or Ms. Mallo.
6	MS. MALLO: Yes, your Honor.
7	CDOCC THE CONTRACT OF THE CONT
	CROSS EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. RONKOWSKI:
9	
10	Q How much of the crowd died down?
11	A Well, there are people hanging out all the
12	time.
13	Q How much of the crowd died down?
14	MS. PLACEK: Objection. She answered that.
15	THE COURT: Overruled.
16	Did you understand the question?
17	THE WITNESS: Yes.
18	THE COURT: Will you answer it.
19	THE WITNESS: Just the normal amount of people
20	to me, that I always see out there.
21	MR. RONKOWSKI: Q Well, there was quite a few
22	people out there at this time, wasn't there?
23	MS. PLACEK: Objection, presuming, Judge.
,	THE COURT: Overruled.